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NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

Arizona

Castilleja nervata Eastwood (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Santa Cruz Co., Sonoita Valley, 6300 ft, August 1874, *J. T. Rothrock 626* (F).

Previous knowledge. This is a widespread and characteristic species in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico from Oaxaca to Sonora. *C. nervata* is known in the United States from only two collections in the Chiricahua Mountains and one each in the Rincon and Santa Rita Mountains of southeastern Arizona, where it was originally recognized by the synonymous name, *C. cruenta* Standley.

Significance. Recently located in the undetermined collections at F, this is the fifth and earliest verified collection of this species north of Mexico. This specimen, in flower and fruit, was probably collected either in the southern Santa Rita Mountains or in the northern Patagonia Mountains, where the elevations reach as high as 6300 ft.

Oregon

Castilleja mendocinensis Pennell (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Curry Co., Otter Point State Park, westernmost portion, in coastal scrub vegetation on flat upper portion and outer margins of coastal bluffs and sandstone headlands, ca. 42°25′N, 124°26′W, ca. 30–40 m elev., 27 July 1998, *M. Egger 1017* (OSC, WTU); Agate Beach, near Wedderburn, 14 June 1928, *L. Leach 1910* (ORE) (this sheet also contains one stem of *C. affinis* Hook. & Arn. ssp. *litoralis* (Pennell) Chuang & Heckard); Agate Beach, sloping secondary beach, 10–11 June 1929, *L. Leach 2540* (ORE).

Previous knowledge. Known only from the immediate coast in Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, California. An unpublished annotation by L. F. Henderson on *Leach 2540* names it as a new variety of *Castilleja latifolia* Hook & Arn., a closely related species of the central California coast. Field observations in 1998 indicate that the coastal bluff habitat of this species at Otter Point State Park is being subjected to severe erosional forces, at least partly due to frequent off-trail trampling by recreational users of the headlands portion of the park. Some specimens collected in thickly vegetated areas back from the immediate headlands show evidence of introgression with the sympatric *C. affinis* ssp. *litoralis,* which is widespread in similar habitat throughout the region.

Significance. First verified collections of this species for Oregon.

Castilleja thompsonii Pennell (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Wasco Co., Mt. Hood National Forest, above spur rd to Flag Point from U.S. Forest Service Rd 2730, on steep, open hillside in mixed coniferous forest, T3S, R11E, Sec. 7, ca. 1615 m elev., 15 July 1996, *M. Egger 779* (OSC, WTU); Near Frailey Point, above USFS Rd 2730, N of Jordan Creek on a bench over a basalt outcrop, south aspect, T2S, R11E, Sec. 33, 25 May 1982, *C. Wright s.n.* (OSC?).

Previous knowledge. Previously known from the Columbia River Basin and adjacent mountainous areas in Washington and from the Okanogan Valley of South-central British Columbia. The identity of the 1982 collection by Carolyn Wright was confirmed by Robert Meinke (personal communication 1996), but subsequent searches of *Castilleja* specimens found at OSC (author, R. Meinke personal communication 1996; S. Sundberg personal communication 1996) failed to locate this collection. Thus, the identity of the Wilson collection could not be independently confirmed for the present study.

Significance. First collections of this species for Oregon.

Jalisco, Mexico

Castilleja spiranthoides Standley (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Sierra du Nayarit (Territoire Huichol), no date given, *L. Diguet s.n.* (NY).

Previous knowledge. Known from several collections from the Sierra Madre Occidental in Sinaloa and from a single collection from southwestern Durango (M. González et al. 1693, TEX!, MICH!). The Gonzalez collection is the type of what field work and examination of types by the author indicates is the synonymous taxon, *Castelleja gonzalezii* G. L. Nesom (Phytologia 76(6): 465, 1994). While no date is indicated on it, the Diguet collection is most likely the earliest known of *C. spiranthoides.* The aging sheet bears an older style accession stamp with no accession number from NY, as well as a notation that the sheet was "presented by the Duke de Loubat through the American Museum of Natural History". Leon Diguet's field work in the Huichol region of Nayarit and Jalisco was primarily in the last decade of the nineteenth and the first decade of the twentieth centuries. The holotype and earliest previously known collection of *C. spiranthoides* (Jesus González Ortega 6896, F!) is from 1931.

Significance. Recently located in the undetermined collections at NY, this is the first collection of this species for the state of Jalisco, representing a southward extension of the known range of this species of approximately 120 km.

Sinaloa, Mexico

Castilleja chlorosceptron G. L. Nesom (SCROPHULARIACEAE). Mpio. De Concordia, upper Rio Presidio drainage, upper Arroyo San Diego watershed, ca. 2 km WNW of El Palmito and ca. 1.5 km in from trailhead along Hwy. 40 near km post 205.5, growing in forest duff on moderately steep slopes in relatively open pine-oak madrone cloud forest overlooking Rancho El Liebre Barranca, ca. 0.1–0.2 km upslope to the NE from "Alden's Rock" overlook, 23°34.5′N, 105°51′W, 2140–2170 m

elev., 1 September 1997, *M. Egger 908* (UC, UCR, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Known from a handful of collections from the upper regions of the Sierra Madre Occidental from southwestern Durango northward into extreme southwestern Chihuahua (Cerro Mohinora).

Significance. First but not unexpected collection of this distinctive but inconspicuous species for the state of Sinaloa.

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